

The best data attainable gives the Republic of Columbia a population of 8,540,000.

Thirty-two out of the 102 counties in Illinois have actually decreased in population during the last ten years.

The Boston Transcript avers that "young men in Connecticut are leaving the farms for the cities in droves."

An English penny-in-the-slot machine company has been mulcted in damages by the victim of a machine that didn't work.

Statistics show, alleges the New York World, that one-fifth of the native married women of Massachusetts are childless. It is said that in no country save France can a similar condition of affairs be found.

The Dominion of Canada proposes to settle the Behring Sea question by buying Alaska. "A simpler way to settle it," opines the San Francisco Chronicle, "would be for the United States to buy Canada."

A man was recently sent to prison in New York City because he could not furnish \$500 bonds to keep the peace. As there was no one to furnish it for him this was practically imprisonment for life, so after a couple of months the man was called up and discharged.

Mexico's tariff of \$2.50 per hog has failed to suppress the American imports of that article of food, remarks the Boston Cultivator, but it has sent up the price in the City of Mexico from eight to twenty cents per pound.

The Chinese are no more welcome in America than in many other countries. Introduce the consumption of opium and the impoverishment of the poorer classes, Chinese money-lenders are the untold mischief among the poor, who have to pay such high interest that they are miserably befall most of them when they once take to borrowing, and this results in an increase of crime.

The Boston Cultivator thinks it strange that "though Germany is opposed to the importation of American pork, she admits our beef. Recent shipments of dressed beef to Hamburg were well received, and sold at remunerative prices. It was pronounced much superior to the Australian beef. The masses in Germany demand cheaper meat. They will welcome shipments of American beef, and before long will force the Government to admit our pork."

Major-General O. O. Howard has undertaken mission work in New York since he was stationed at Governor's Island in command of the United States troops, according to the Chicago Times. He and his son have been teaching Bible classes in a miserable room over a stable in Elizabeth street. He is now trying to buy a deserted church in Chrystie street for the use of the school and for services for adults. The General contributes \$1000, and asks the Christian public to help him raise the balance, about \$17,000.

The new Anti-Kidnaping League's National Committee recently issued in New York an address to the public stating that many sane persons have been moved in court lately to be illegally imprisoned in lunatic asylums, and that imprisonment is easily inflicted without trial and hard to escape from. They say that rich people whose property is coveted and persons whose spouses wish to get rid of them, are specially liable to kidnaping. The committee asks all who know of such cases and all who feel themselves in danger of such incarceration to write to the Secretary, Miss C. O. Lathrop.

Collector Phelps, of San Francisco, Cal., in testifying before the Congressional Committee, spoke of the opium smoking of the Chinese and of how they had introduced the habit among white people. He would have a stringent law against the sale or use of the drug. A new law would be useless, declares the Report. The old law and public opinion have already greatly reduced the use of opium. We mean that the habit is not spreading nearly as fast as it was. It is a vice that cannot be practiced in secret. The fumes of the drug are too penetrating for that, while the apparatus is clumsy and not easily carried about or concealed. So morphine and the syringe have succeeded opium and the pipe. The morphine habit is frightfully prevalent and will spread. No congressional committee or laws will stop it. It seems destined to be the national vice.

THE NORTH CAROLINA GIRLS.

An Appropriation of \$20,000 for a Female Industrial School.

A petition has been presented to the North Carolina Legislature during its present session praying for an appropriation of \$20,000 to aid in the establishment of an "Industrial School for the White Girls of North Carolina." This is a very trifling sum, as the Wilmington Messenger observes, "for 1,500,000 people to give to the cause of woman, to the safety and happiness, and comfort, and usefulness, of hundreds of the white girls of Carolina from year to year and from generation to generation."

The movement is under the direction of the King's Daughters, who are circulating petitions throughout the State for signatures, and who will doubtless go to Raleigh, and so many of the intelligent and patriotic people of the State behind them that, even if it should be so disposed, the Legislature will not dare to refuse their reasonable request. The number of illiterates in North Carolina is positively disgraceful. According to the census of 1880, of persons 10 years of age and upward 38.2 per cent. were returned as unable to write. Of the 52,619 white females, from 15 to 20 years of age, both inclusive, who were returned by the census enumerators, 15,210 or 28.9 per cent. were unable to write, and of the 215,350 white females of 21 years of age and upward, 72,017 or 33.4 per cent. were unable to write. More than one third of the white women and girls in North Carolina, one of the richest and most flourishing States in the South, cannot write their names, and very nearly as many are unable to read the language which they speak. Surely, something should be done by the State for the education of the future wives and mothers of the State, who are to give character to the citizenship of the generations yet to be. In their present most pitifully unimproved condition, as we are told by our Wilmington contemporary, the King's Daughters "are moved by a profound appreciation of the necessity of doing something through the State for the benefit of that class of white girls who are unprovided for and have no way of obtaining a place or 'occupation whereby they may earn an honest living.'"

We are rejoiced to know that North Carolina is keeping step with her sister Southern States in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the ignorant and illiterate South who are so largely dependent on the State for their support. In this practical application of the motto of the means of making a living. In his inaugural address Governor Tillam, directed attention to this important subject, and in his efforts to improve the condition of the ignorant and illiterate South who are so largely dependent on the State for their support. In this practical application of the motto of the means of making a living.

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SOUTHERN STATE NEWS.

Happenings of Importance For A Week.

Dwellers in City and Country Get a Write-Up Here Free of Charge, and No Questions Asked.

VIRGINIA.
A new town is soon to be built in Prince George county.

The dwelling house of John J. Russell, a wealthy resident of Petersburg, took fire Monday and before the flames could be extinguished, Russell, who was sleeping in the house, died.

Contracts for the construction of the Danville and East Tennessee Railroad, 150 miles from Danville, in this State, to Bristol, Tenn., have been awarded to the State Construction Company, of New York. Work began under contract Thursday.

The proposition to remove the body of Mr. Davis from New Orleans to Richmond for permanent burial has been revived. Mayor Elyson, of Richmond, will consult Mrs. Davis in regard to the matter upon his approaching visit to New York, and it is hoped that she will consent that her husband shall find a resting place in the old Confederate capital. No other city in the South can offer so appropriate a place of sepulchre for the sacred dust of the greatest of Presidents.

NORTH CAROLINA.
An act to incorporate the North Carolina Society for prevention of cruelty to children and animals was passed by the Legislature Friday.

Charlotte had a \$100,000 fire last week. The Belmont hotel and the Wilson Drug Company building were burned.

Many county Alliances are instructing members of the Legislature to vote for a bill increasing the school tax from 12 1/2 to 25 cents on the \$100 valuation of property.

Large droves of mules from Kentucky and Tennessee are being brought to Raleigh and Charlotte, and find ready sales at good prices.

Bills passed the Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, and amending the Constitution so as to elect the District Solicitors by a vote of the whole State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
The Episcopal churches of Charleston have organized a Church Guild.

The bank of Georgetown has been granted a charter, petitioners being A. Sprague and others. Capital stock \$50,000.

At the Young Men's Christian Association county convention, which will be held at Edgefield on February 28 and March 1 and 2, ex-Governor J. C. Shepard will make the opening address.

The ball team of the South Carolina University has organized for the season and sends a challenge to all whom it may concern to contest for the State championship in a series of three games during the Columbia Centennial festival.

The executive committee of the State Grange met at Wright's Hotel, Columbia, Master of the Grange Thompson in the chair. All of the committee, with one exception, were present. The general affairs of the prospects of the Grange were thoroughly discussed, and it was determined that the executive committee shall issue an address to the patrons through out the State, urging organization and reorganization. There are already well organized branches in Kershaw, Chester, Oconee, Florence, Marion, Abbeville and Anderson. All of these branches have been in existence since 1872, and have well sustained the honor, credit and usefulness of the organization. The committee also discussed the recommendation made to the last Legislature that the State should establish at the Penitentiary a manufactory for bags and bagging from the available fibres of the State and from jute.

GEORGIA.
Gen. R. S. Henderson, a prominent Confederate officer, died in Atlanta Thursday.

Half the county officers elected in Lumpkin county are Alliancesmen.

A pitiful sight on the streets of Columbus recently was a boy 9 years old in a beastly state of intoxication. He was arrested, but the Black Maria had to be summoned in order to convey him to the lock-up. He raved and cursed fearfully while being carried there.

The older colored woman in Georgia died in Lockdale on Wednesday morning last. She was one hundred and five years old.

Mrs. Berry was found in her room at Columbus late Tuesday night with her throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer is believed to be Mrs. Berry's husband. The couple had been living apart, but on Monday they were apparently reconciled. Berry is missing.

poisoning. A few days ago he performed an operation on a lady having gangrenous wound and received the poison through an exceedingly slight abrasion under a finger nail.

FLORIDA.
Pasco county has a genuine coffee tree on exhibition at the Ocala Semi-Tropical Exposition.

The eleventh annual assembly of the Florida Chautauqua opened at De Funiak Springs Wednesday. The exercises will continue six weeks, with a programme rich in music, literature and art.

Edward Bonquet, son of a wealthy London banker, was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake near Dayton Sunday, while hunting, and is beyond hope of recovery. Survivors of the Mexican War, Pacific Railroad and other wars are being buried in the middle of March.

ALABAMA.
The race war in Alabama seems to be a very small affair. The killed are reduced from sixteen to one.

A biography of the celebrated South Carolinian and adopted Alabamian, William L. Yancey, is one of the promised books. Col. John W. Dubois of Birmingham, Ala., is writing it.

The dead and mangled body of a man was found at a railroad crossing in the heart of Birmingham Friday night. He has been identified as a harness maker named King, who got on spurs.

The Southern Exposition will open at Montgomery on October 28, and close November 11. Gov. H. G. Bibb has been elected president. Preparations are being made to make the exposition the greatest fair ever held in Alabama.

WOULDN'T ACCEPT NOBLES PLAN.
The Governors of Virginia and Georgia Disagree With the Secretary of the Interior.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 9.—Secretary Noble has insisted that the money appropriated under an act passed at the present session of Congress for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges should be divided equally between the white and colored institutions.

Gov. McKinney took issue with him on this point, and held that this money should be distributed in accordance with the school laws of this State. Gov. Northen, of Georgia, took the same position, and sent this letter to Gov. McKinney on January 31:

"I enclose a clipping giving you somewhat the condition of matters in this State touching the appropriation made by the Federal Government for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges. I will be glad to have you give me the conditions in your State and the course you have pursued in this matter."

Secretary Noble expressed the desire that the same rule should be adopted in the distribution of this fund in Virginia as in Georgia. Gov. McKinney maintained that equitable division did not mean equal division of the money between the colored normal school at Hampton and the Blackburg College. As is the case in Georgia, the Virginia school law gives the whites two-thirds and the colored one-third of the school fund, and Gov. McKinney went so far as to give Mr. Noble to understand that upon no other condition would he accept Virginia's share of the appropriation. The Secretary has forwarded the money here, and it has been divided between the two colleges in the ratio named in the State laws.

STRUCK REV. SAM JONES.
A Texas Mayor Assaults the Evangelist and Gets the Worst of It.

Sam Jones is now at Palestine, Texas. He denounced Mayor Ward last year. The Mayor was not home at the time, but this year he laid for Jones. Friday as he was leaving Palestine Ward struck him with his cane. Jones jerked the cane away and beat the Mayor over the head and face. Ward tried to draw a pistol, but was prevented. Jones' Georgia girl pulled him through all right.

The news of the encounter spread throughout Palestine. After a hasty meeting of citizens, handbills were issued calling a mass-meeting for the purpose of condemning the attack of the Mayor.

The act of Mayor Ward is generally denounced, while there is an element averse to attacks upon private characters such as are occasionally made by Sam Jones in his pulpit zeal.

Mayor Ward was subsequently arrested and placed under bonds of aggravated assault and for carrying a pistol. The mayor avows his right to carry weapons, and declares that he had no intention of carrying his resentment further than caning the evangelist.

FEEDING THE STARVING.
The Poor of England's Capital Being Fed Each Day.

LONDON Cablegram, Feb. 10.—Charitable committees for the relief of the awful destitution in London are going about their business in a rather peculiar fashion after an investigation of various cases of the alleged poverty. The inquiry in each case being prolonged so as to give the victim a fair chance to die of starvation, relief was at length distributed. But for fear that two such benevolence might be followed by disastrous results, the relief was carefully regulated, bread being distributed the first day, then soup the next day, and coal the third day.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL COLUMNS.

Look on This Picture, Gentle Reader, Then on That.

IN THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.	IN THE SOUTH.
Indian wars.	A reign of peace.
Farmers being scalped.	Everybody prosperous and happy.
People fleeing from their homes.	Farmers yearly becoming better off.
The deadly blizzard.	Sunshine.
Five successive crop failures.	Five successive good crops, increasing yearly.
Want and starvation.	Plenty.
A hopeless load of debt.	Practically free of debt.

Western products: Wheat and corn. High prices for nearly all.

Home markets and remote from the great centers. An equitable climate, a reliable and well distributed rainfall.

Rich valleys paralleled by mountains of coal, iron and timber. A homogeneous population. New mines being opened. Tremendous industrial building up.

New railroads building; railroad ditches overtaxed with traffic. A splendid destiny.

SETTLED AT LAST.
The Official Announcement of the Change in the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The following official circulars settle the question of the long rumored promotion of Mr. W. H. Green to the position of general manager of the Richmond and Danville road, and the resignation of General Manager Peyton Randolph:

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDER.
Mr. W. H. Green has been elected general manager of this company, with office at Washington, D. C., taking effect February 1, 1891, vice Mr. Peyton Randolph, elected third vice-president.

He is charged with the direction of the operations of the transportation department in all its branches, and will report to the first vice-president.

JOHN H. INMAN,
President.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 43.
The office of general superintendent and assistant general manager is hereby abolished, and all reports heretofore made to that office will hereafter be sent direct to this office.

W. H. GREEN,
General Manager.
Feb. 2, 1891.

Petitioned the Court to be Hanged.
WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 11.—The County Court of Preston county was astonished the other day when James Carroll, a prominent although illiterate farmer, presented a petition signed by 250 of his acquaintances and friends, praying that he be hanged, and the Court speedily appoint a day for the event.

It turned out after an investigation that Carroll was a road surveyor and desired to resign. He asked Dr. James A. Cox to draw up a paper to that effect. Cox is a wag, and knowing that Carroll could not read, he drew a petition asking that he be hanged, and awaited curiously to see how many people would sign it without knowing what they were doing. About 150 signed it without reading it. The remainder "caught on" and allowed the paper to go its rounds.

The Cotton Crop Movement.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The cotton crop movement for February 1 shows: Port receipts for five months 5,278,065 bales, against 4,934,151 last year; net overland to mills 795,706, against 137,240; interior stocks in excess of September 1, 437,382, against 300,982; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at ports, 303,255, against 303,829; crop in sight Feb. 1, 6,814,408, against 6,292,202 last year and 5,766,750 year before last; crop brought into sight for January, 861,084, against 766,989 last year, and 762,898 the year before. The last comparisons for the previous year embrace all corrections attached to the proper periods, instead of adding them in lumps later in the season.

The Preacher Made Whisky.
NASHVILLE, TENN., February 9.—General Deputy Collector Spurrier captured an illicit distillery at the residence of Rev. Berry Bridges, a Presbyterian preacher, near Flintville, Lincoln county, which Mrs. Bridges explained the doctor had been operating in making a little whisky for his own use. The still was a crude affair, but capable of making a gallon a day, and was locked in a cellar, under the smoke house.

THE FARMER'S SENATOR.

A Sketch of the Man Who Defeated Ingalls.

The New Senator is a Six-Footer of Slender Build—Ingalls Takes His Defeat in Good Humor.

WILLIAM PFEFFER.
TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 8.—Senator Ingalls takes his defeat philosophically. He remained in his room at the hotel while the ballot was taken, accompanied by three or four friends, and when the news of his defeat came to him he gave no evidence of disappointment or feeling. He had to push his way through a big crowd as he entered the Copeland dining room shortly after 10 o'clock. The

gesture of a sarcastic smile on his face. Everybody within sight wanted to get a look at him to see how he took his defeat and a few shook hands with him and attempted to hurriedly express their regret. He simply acknowledged their regrets by a nod and a "Thank you."

IT DIDN'T SPOIL HIS APPETITE.
Gen. and Mrs. Humphreys sat just across the table from him, while Eugene F. Ware sat at his left. He ordered a dinner which suggested a good appetite and likewise encouraged one, and he ate it with evident relish, talking cheerfully and almost incessantly to his friends. The large dining room was crowded and every one paid more or less attention to the distinguished Senator. In fact all eyes seemed to be directed toward the table at which he sat, and a large crowd pushed and jostled around the dining room as he walked.

He did not pay the slightest attention to any one except those at his table, being oblivious to the fact that a hundred pairs of eyes were constantly upon him. He was at dinner an hour and when he left the dining room for his room he again had to pass his way through a crowd.

Senator Ingalls' friends, to all appearances, take his defeat much more lightly than he does. Senator Buchanan, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, who has been closer to him in this fight than anybody else, and who has had charge of the Campaign, is the picture of despair. He has stood by his chief with unquestioned loyalty and devotion.

NOT SURPRISED.
Senator Ingalls conceded his defeat tonight. He did not conceal his disappointment, but he said the result was not wholly unexpected to him. Nearly a year ago he expressed a doubt of his re-election. The old Kansas delegation in Congress at that time began to show signs of disintegration. Congressman Thomas Ryan was made minister to Mexico; then Congressman Peters announced his determination not to be re-elected; and the Congressman Turner was defeated for re-nomination. Congressman Anderson was also defeated in the nominating Convention, and Ingalls said the Convention was like a row of bricks, one being pushed over the others were likely to follow. He seems to be personally gratified at the choice of Pfeffer and extended his congratulations today.

REPUBLICAN HOPES.
Republicans generally are well satisfied with Judge Pfeffer, whom they have looked upon as the best of the several Alliance aspirants. It is thought he will affiliate with the Republicans in the Senate in all matters not directly antagonistic to the interest of the farmers and laboring classes of the country. His record as a soldier helped him to triumph over his competitors, and he will be an advocate of the veterans in all legislation affecting them. One objection urged against him by his Alliance opponents was his age and physical infirmity.

Some of the members who at first opposed him feared that he might not like to serve his entire term, in which event a republican Governor would undoubtedly appoint Ingalls to succeed him.

A SELF-MADE MAN.
William Alfred Pfeffer has lived a life of toil and hardship very similar to that of Lincoln and Garfield before they came into public notice. He has met all the common vicissitudes that beset the human family, such as poverty, poor crops, unfortunate investments and impaired health. He has been a pioneer farmer, a pedagogue, a soldier, a lawyer, a legislator, a lecturer and an editor.

Mr. Pfeffer was born in Cumberland county, Pa., on September 10, 1831, his parents being farm people of small means. The locality offered limited advantages for education and training, and young Pfeffer had no opportunity for advancement except such as he could make for himself. He attended the common schools, and during the winter months between the age of 7 and 17. He was a close student and reader, and at the age of 15 had a teacher's certificate, and was given charge of a district school at \$10 a month, from which he paid for his board and clothing and saved something for books and papers. He taught school for several winters and worked on the farm in the summer, and employed every spare hour in reading. At 19 he possessed a miscellaneous library of one hundred volumes, was a ready debater, and some of his communications had been published by the anti-slavery and temperance press.

He married in December, 1852, and removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he bought a small tract of timber land and began to clear it for a farm. He was not successful in the undertaking, and in 1859 he went to Southwest Missouri and purchased a farm in Morgan County. Then the worst trouble came on, and, as he had expressed strong Union sentiments, it became prudent for him to make another move—this time to Warren County, Ill., where he rented a farm, put in a general crop, and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, of the 83d regiment, Illinois Infantry.

IN THE ARMY.
Private Pfeffer was commissioned as second lieutenant, and was subsequently made first lieutenant, and in 1864 he was promoted to captain, and in 1865 he was promoted to major. He served with General Sherman. He served without pay or furlough until June 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Such leisure as came to him in the army he devoted to study, and after his discharge he opened a law office in Clarksville, Tenn. He secured a number of important cases growing out of the war, and prosecuted them successfully. In the work of re-establishing peace and good will the south he took issue with the extreme radicalism of Governor Brownlow and labored for the organization of a Conservative Union party in harmony with the National Republican party. After a four-year residence at Clarksville he grew tired of the social and political condition, and sacrificing his property there, he removed to Wilson county, Ky., in 1870. There he located a claim and again engaged in agriculture. He also established a newspaper and was its proprietor for several years.

AS A JOURNALIST.
He met with financial reverses in 1875, and changed his location to Coffeyville, Montgomery county, where he started the Coffeyville Journal and abandoned his law practice. He was in poor health. He was a Republican Presidential elector in 1880, and gave up party politics with the election of Garfield, and removed to Topeka in 1881, and subsequently accepted the editorship of the Kansas Farmer, and became special editorial writer for the Topeka Daily Capital.

HIS HOBBIES.
Mr. Pfeffer has been a prominent champion of the interests of the farmer for many years, and has been a principal spokesman in the successful campaign of 1890. He is a strong Abolitionist, but has always acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and is a Mason and a Knight of Labor. He favors the coinage and endorses the device on the St. Louis platform, upon which the People's party was founded. His principal hobby is the construction by the Government of north and south railroads in the west, and the loaning of money by the Government to the farmers at a low rate of interest. His article in the Forum on the "Defensive Movement of Farmers" gave him the general favor of the farmers. He is the author of the "Pfeffer's Tacit Manual," which was considered a good Republican campaign document in 1888. He also published another pamphlet in 1889 under the title of "The Way Out," which embodied his peculiar ideas of government loans to farmers.

Judge Pfeffer is six feet in height, of slender build, wears a full black beard and in general appearance is plain and unpretentious. He is slow and methodical in manner, but in addressing an audience he talks rapidly, earnestly, persistently and diffusively.

As the representative of the Alliance, his whole effort will be devoted to securing a more abundant circulation of money and cheaper rates of transportation. Judge Pfeffer is a quiet and comfortable man in a small cottage on Fillmore street in Topeka. His tastes are domestic and studious, and his home life is devoid of display or fashion. He has a wife and four children—two girls and two boys—the latter being practical printers working in this city.

Onyx in Missouri.
When water containing lime in solution drips into a cave upon the ore of metals it forms with them a chemical combination and produces the exquisite translucent substance we call Mexican onyx. If the metallic oxide or ore is gold then rich purple veins and spots appear through the onyx; if silver, then the coloring is yellow; if copper, green; if iron, red. Zinc and arsenic produce white.

Agos ago King Solomon mined this rare onyx in Africa. The deposits there became exhausted. It was found in modern times at Oberstein, in Germany. The deposits there failed, too, however. Then the most beautiful decorative material known to man cropped out in America, but in Mexico, as if scoring a Yankee republic. For some years Mexico has supplied the world, the splendid shining blocks of precious value being cut from the quarries by hand by Indians.

Mexico has not been applied to it hitherto to any great extent, because the substance is so fragile that any force more violent than that of deft Indian fingers would split it and ruin it.

Now, however, a flutter of interest has been aroused by the announcement that in Missouri, in Crawford County, in the Ozark range, inexhaustible quarries of onyx have just been discovered within twenty miles of St. Louis. This is great news, and it is believed that it will be applied to all manner of base uses, but it would be delightful if this material should become so cheap that persons of moderate means can have a little of it in their homes. Thus every good thing is found sooner or later in the United States.—Jeweler's Catalogue.

It is stated that for the year ending July 25, 1890, there were in New York State 800,000 children of school age who did not attend school for any part of the period.